Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 57. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | WHOLE NUMBER, 2940.

NEW SERIES. | BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1861. | VOL. 4. NO. 30.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. It has been decided by the United States Courts, that the stoppage of a newspaper without the payment of arrearages, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud and is a criminal offence.

☞The courts have decided that persons are accountable for the subscription price of newspapers, if they take them from the post office, whether they subscribe for them, or not.

From the Pennsylvanian.

A NEW WIDE AWAKE SONG.

AIR—"MAJOR LONGBOW."

A rail splitter onward I come
Unto my inauguration;
And I am resolved to keep mum,
Until at the heat of the nation.
Our troubles I plainly can show,
Of anxiety are but a spurt;
Only look how my whiskers do grow,
And yet there is nobody hurt!

About some things I'm not up to snuff;
In tariffs I have little learning;
But I feel I have knowledge enough,
A fat salary soon to be earning.
Our troubles you surely must know,
Are all in my eye speck of dirt;
Only look how my whiskers do grow,
And yet there is nobody hurt!

For Seward I care not a fig,
Thurlow Weed, nor yet Horace Greeley;
Winnie Scott is the man for my rig,
For he can do something, really.
What use about troubles to blow,
Of anxiety merely a squirt;
Only look how my whiskers do grow,
And yet there is nobody hurt!

So farewell to my auditors all—
Democratic, also Abolition;
Tag rag great, and bobtail so small;
I have nothing to say in addition.
Our troubles you surely new know
Of anxiety are but a flirt;
Only look how my whiskers do grow,
And yet there is nobody hurt!

SPEECH OF
REV. DR. JOHN W. NEVIN,
OF LANCASTER,

DELIVERED IN THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, HELD AT HARRISBURG, FEBRUARY THE 21st AND 22d, 1861.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention:—It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am no party man; no politician, in the ordinary sense of the term. I have never before addressed a meeting like the present; and it is, I assure you, with no small amount of diffidence and self-distrust that I venture, in obedience to your call, to come before you now in this public way. In ordinary times, I should not have considered myself at liberty, indeed, to take part in the proceedings of any such political body. But, Mr. President, these are not ordinary times. We are in the midst of a crisis which goes beyond all ordinary party questions and issues—a crisis which is radical and revolutionary in its nature—a crisis which reaches to the very foundations of our political existence, and which, in this view, challenges the concern, and invokes the active interest of every man in the country, in his personal character of citizen and patriot. The time has come when all who have any interest at stake on the safety of the country are bound to apply both mind and heart to the perilous condition of the country, and to join hand, also, so far as God may have given them any sort of power for the purpose, to the solemn, all necessary task of saving it, if still possible, from hopeless confusion and ruin.

One of the most discouraging things, in fact, connected with our national troubles is just the fact that it has been found so difficult, I might say impracticable, thus far, to establish, in this way, any direct communication between these troubles and the general minds of the people.—Men chosen on old party issues to represent the people, and bound themselves by party platforms made to suit the purposes of other times altogether, and having no fitness whatever for the revolutionary crisis which is upon us now, have insisted on considering themselves the only true representatives of the people still in these changed circumstances—and to make the matter worse, have insisted also on making their old platforms the necessary rule and measure of this representation. Could we well conceive of any greater absurdity? The very idea of pretending to deal with the life and death question through which the nation is now passing, by the mechanical formulas and stereotyped shibboleths of a platform which was got up for political purposes in a time of comparative quietness and peace, deserve to be set down as the most arrant political quackery. As little as one might hope to stay the course of a deadly fever by administering pills prepared for an ordinary fit of indigestion, so little may it be imagined that the life of the nation is to be saved now by any similar doses of past party doctrine and rule. For my own part, I can have no patience with any platform of the past year applied to our present circumstances in any such mechanical way. Away with all such Procrustes' beds, employed to tyrannize in such a time as this over the free minds of free men.—No true public man, I am bold to say, no politician worthy of the name, no statesman of broad and comprehensive views, can be willing at the present time to stand party-bound, the slave of dead formulas and abstractions. What the country now needs is, above all things, to be delivered from all patent nostrums of this sort. A living revolution, to be guided aright calls for the free, living activity of living men. It is a great misfortune then, I repeat, that the representatives of the people chosen before these troubles, and governing themselves, as it would seem, for the most part, by party views and principles belonging to a different state of things altogether, should claim, nevertheless, to be the only true exponents now of the popular mind and will through all these convulsions and dangers, and so refuse, week after week, and month after month to make room for the people to utter their feelings in regard to them, in their own name, and with their own proper voice.

Never was there a time in the history of the country when it was more important that the people, in their original private capacity and character, should have an opportunity, not only of thinking for themselves on the affairs of the nation, but of expressing also their collective thoughts and wishes in a perfectly free manner, untrammeled by all party technicalities and watchwords. The national trouble now upon us is organic, constitutional, having to do with the very life of the body politic.—It requires for its help, therefore, an organic movement on the part of the nation itself. The people must put themselves in motion. They cannot be saved by their rulers—least of all, by professional politicians. If saved at all, they must, under God's blessing, save themselves.

In these circumstances, sir, there has been in the hearts of many, for some time past, a growing desire, an inward cry I may say, for some fit occasion and opportunity through which to have the sense—the present sense of the people taken on the subject of our national difficulties as they now stand. With this feeling I have all along sympathised from the bottom of my heart. Especially has it appeared to me desirable and important that the mind of Pennsylvania should be known in this way; not by consulting her representatives either at Washington or Harrisburg, and not by appealing to her last State vote given when no one dreamed of what has since come to pass; but by securing for the people at large the opportunity of speaking directly for themselves, in full view of our public affairs as they show themselves at the present time. I have waited anxiously for some movement looking to this end, which might be without regard to party altogether, having for its object simply an unbiased expression of the mind of the people, so far as they should see fit to give utterance to it in such free way. In this hope and wish, however, I have found myself, along with thousands and ten thousands of others, wofully disappointed. It has required in the end as we all know, a movement of the Democratic party, in its established party organization, to meet in any way what we have now, in the great and mighty State at this time—an opportunity for hearing and knowing directly from the people themselves their mind and feeling with regard to the present crisis. In this view, I could not but hail with satisfaction the calling of this National Convention; and, when my fellow citizens saw proper to send me here as one of their delegates, knowing as I did, the special object of the occasion, and having full sympathy with it in my heart, I felt it to be for me in the present juncture a duty, not only of patriotism, but of religion also, not to refuse the appointment. Such is the spirit in which I now find myself a member of your large and respectable body. For me this is no simple Democratic Convention. I am willing to allow it, indeed, all due honor and respect, under this time venerable title. But I see in it far more than this. For me it is the organ of the universal conservative spirit of Pennsylvania. It is the first form absolutely in which the people of this State have had it in their power to speak for themselves on the state of the Nation, since the beginning of our present troubles. In this respect it may be said to carry with it now more weight than the existing Legislature of the State, or its representation in the National Congress. For these at best show only what was the will of a bare majority of the people in former and altogether different times; whereas this body springs directly and immediately from the present will of the people. It is born we may say, out of the burdened heart of the country, as it now stands. It comes fresh from the people, and is animated with the existing soul and breath of the people more than any organization besides. There can be no question, moreover, but that it represents in reality now by far the largest portion of the population of the State. For very many thousands, forgotten all party names and distinctions, it is as I have just declared it to be for myself, no Democratic Convention at all, strictly, but a Convention representing the whole conservatism of Pennsylvania, in which all other questions are for the time sunk in one great purpose of securing the preservation and peace of the country. Looking at it in such light, they are ready to rally around it with their hearts, and to bid it God speed in its mission of patriotism and love.

In view of all circumstances, then, the present Convention well deserves to be considered of much more than ordinary significance and moment. Let it only be true and faithful to itself; let it be but united and harmonious in its action; let it show itself wise, judicious, calm, earnest, and firm in its declarations, holding itself strictly to the one great object of its coming together; and, beyond all question or doubt, its voice will be heard and felt as a voice of authority and power—healing and refreshing power—throughout the length and breadth of the land. It will be met with a cordial, grateful response from all the mountain tops, and valleys, and plains of this broad Commonwealth. It will be recognized throughout the Nation, as the true and genuine voice of glorious old Pennsylvania, the Keystone State.

Two grand questions—the second turning on a wrong answer given practically to the first—loudly bespeak now our solemn attention.—The alternatives set before us in the first are, compromise or separation. In case of separation, the alternatives in the next place are, peaceful division, or coercion and civil war.—These questions we are bound to look steadily in the face, and to meet with some explicit answer in our own minds. With the progress of events they are rushing every day, of themselves, to a practical solution. We owe it to ourselves to consider how the solution in either case ought to come, and by some rational determination of this beforehand, to see that, so far at least as may depend on ourselves, the conclusion shall not overtake us blindly and with helpless surprise.

The first alternative, as just said, is compromise with the Southern States, or separation.—In this simple form precisely the issue is now before the country. It is perfectly idle to resist the idea of compromise, and yet dream of an ultimate continuation of our national existence, in some form that shall be found to involve in the end the submission of the South to the wrong which it now supposes itself to be suffering at the hands of the North. Those who allow themselves to believe that the South may be either cheated or forced into any such submission, betray a wonderful want of acquaintance with the actual sense and meaning of the difficulty which now needs to be composed and settled between the Northern and Southern sections of the country. And it is hardly necessary to say, that the question here regards not simply the States which have already gone into secession, but the slave-holding States in general. The Border States South, it is true, have made thus far a noble stand against the spirit of disunion; but we have no right in the world to presume on this as any assurance that they will remain in the Union under all circumstances, and without regard further to the Southern idea of Southern rights. The very object of their patience and forbearance has been to allow time and opportunity for the amicable adjustment of their rights in the bosom of the Union itself. Let the North refuse to meet them in any such spirit of honorable compromise, and it is perfectly certain that they will also in a short time withdraw, and join themselves to the new Confederacy of the South.—To separation in this wholesale form it must assuredly come, if there is to be no compromise. This is the terrible alternative—this, and nothing less than this—to which in fact all seek to drive the nation who set themselves to oppose the policy of making what are called concessions to the dissatisfied spirit of the South. Let the terms of the dilemma be well considered and well understood. The watchword, *no compromise*, means simply in other words, neither more nor less, *Disunion*—two confederacies instead of one.

Those who oppose compromise speak of it often as though it were intended to mean mere right on the one side to humor some perversity or weakness on the other side. This, however, is itself a wrong done to the South in the case before us, which must be felt to be wrong, and so given up, before any real progress whatever can be made in the work of solid and lasting reconciliation. Compromise here means no more favorable terms of Union than those which have existed before between the Northern and Southern portions of the country; it is merely the re-adjustment of the old terms, so explained and guarded as to secure their proper construction and right observance in all following time. The South claims to be in this difficulty the injured party, and charges the North with having virtually disowned the original spirit of the Constitution. Either the charge is right, or it is wrong. If it is wrong, there can be no room properly speaking, for any compromise, and any negotiation for the purpose, if it seem at all successful, must end in hypocrisy only, and falsehood. But if the charge be right, it must first of all, be felt and owned to be right. In that case, compromise becomes a settlement and correction of wrong, alike honorable to both sides. This, then, is the very first thing about which we need to have our minds fully made up, in this business of reconciliation. Has the Southbeen wronged in its constitutional rights on the part of the North?

Those who deny this make a special merit commonly of standing by the Constitution as it is, and charge the friends of compromise with a design to tamper in some way with its sacred principles. But when you come to examine the matter, it is found that what they mean by the Constitution is simply a certain construction of this organic law established for the time being by the authority of a reigning party. Their doctrine is, that what the will of a majority of the nation may determine at any time to be the sense of the Constitution, that must be taken and held for the true sense of it, until it may happen to be reversed and changed by the will of some new majority, agreeing to think in a different way. So, for the present, the sense of the Constitution is made to be the Chicago platform, as sanctioned and endorsed in appearance by the late Presidential election. But this is itself to violate the fundamental conception of the Constitution. Let this view prevail, and it would be enough of itself to provoke secession, not only here, on the part of the South, but on the part of Pennsylvania also, every other State possessed of a particle of proper regard for its own rights; for in that case the Constitution would be not a bond of freedom at all, but a mere organ of tyranny and oppression, at the service of any fanaticism that might be able to lay hold of it for this end.

What we need to consider here is not such party construction of the Constitution, even the mere letter itself of the written instrument, but the spirit, the genius, the original soul and life of the Constitution. That has been violated in a way injurious and insulting to the Southern States, is too plain, it seems to me, to admit of any serious question. In thing in the world is certain historically, that the Constitution was intended to be a bond of political union between the Northern and Southern States, under which they should be allowed to maintain their separate institutions respectively, without let or hindrance, and without any sort of mutual responsibility, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of one another." These are true and right words.—Let them be deeply pondered, and solemnly laid to heart, by all who care for the peace of their country at this time.

The idea of fighting for the preservation of the Union, in its present circumstances, is simply preposterous. No victory in such a war could deserve to be considered a triumph. No rational object could be gained by it in the end. It could be no better at best than national suicide in the most wholesale form. The very thought of it is something from which the soul turns away with unutterable horror and disgust.

But what is needed now is not simply an abhorrence of all such war, but an open, loud declaration on the part of the people that no war of the sort, with their consent, shall ever be allowed to take place. In other words, the time is already upon us, when to save ourselves from the vortex of misery into which we are in danger of being madly dragged in such form, he voice of the nation—the overwhelming conservative majority in particular of this State—should be heard proclaiming in trumpet tones No coercion! Let it be fairly known and understood, that Pennsylvania has no mind in this case to be ruled by the dictation of New England or the Northwestern States—that she is not willing to be made use of as their battle field in any war offensive or defensive against States so intimately related to her as those which border on the Potomac—that her adhesion to the Chicago Platform itself, so far as it went, was in no such sense as to involve any issue so madly desperate as this; let it be fairly understood, I say, that she is ready to protest against all force other than that of love and persuasion for the settlement of our existing difficulties, and the fact will be felt itself at once as a message of peace and a rainbow of promise throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Looking upon this Convention as an organ, created by the special providence of God for giving such voice to the true heart of the State as is needed at the present time, I trust that it may be enabled wisely and faithfully to discharge this high function and most deeply important office. I consider it a privilege, as I have felt it my duty also, to be here, and to make myself heard in your councils, both as an American citizen and as a minister of religion. May your work be so done, that it shall commend itself to the judgment and conscience of all good men, and what is of still greater consequence, be crowned with the approbation and blessing of the great God in Heaven.

ROADSIDE COLLOQUY.

"And so, 'Squire, you dont take a country paper?"

"No, Major, I get the city papers on much better terms, so I take a couple of them."

"But, 'Squire, the country papers often prove a great convenience to us. The more we encourage them the better the editor can afford to make them."

"Why I don't know of any convenience they are to me."

"The farm you sold last fall was advertised in one of them, and thereby you obtained a customer. Did you not?"

"Very true, Major, but I paid three dollars for it."

"And you made more than three hundred dollars by it. Now, if your neighbors had not maintained the press and kept it ready for use, you would have been without the means to advertise the property. But I think I saw your daughter's marriage in those papers—did that cost you anything?"

"No, but—"

"And your brother's death with a long obituary notice. And the destruction of your neighbor Rigg's house by fire. You know these things are exaggerated till the authentic accounts of the newspapers set them right.

"O, true, but—

And when your cousin, Splash, was up for the Legislature, you appeared much gratified at his defense—which cost him nothing."

"Yes, yes; but these things are news to the readers. They cause the people to take the papers."

'No, 'Squire Grudge, not if all were like you. Now, I tell you, the day will surely come when somebody will write a long eulogy on your life and character, and the printer will put it in type with all your riches, this will be done for you as a grave is dug for a pauper. Your wealth, liberality, and all such things will be spoken of; but the printer's boy, as he spells the words in arranging the type to these sayings, will remark of you—'Poor mean devil, he is even sponging an obituary!' Good morning, 'Squire!"

EMPLOYMENT.—A journeyman mechanic in Connecticut, being out of work, and having a family to support, called upon a gentleman of the village to see if he could not give him something to do. The gentleman asked him what kind of work he could do besides following his trade.

"O, most anything," said the man.

The gentleman bethought himself a moment, then asked:

"You're a Wide Awake, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

Have you got your cape and cap yet?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, if you will put them both on and walk about the streets, with a label attached to the cap,

"The last of the Wide Awakes,"

I'll give you a dollar and a half per day for the service."

"I will," said the man.

And at the last accounts he had been working at his new trade several days.

A MODEL.—A friend of ours is in the habit of visiting a very charming young lady about three times a week—perhaps oftner. It is not positively known there is an engagement, but the gentleman is so completely domesticated, that he enters the house without knocking, and if his lady love is not in the parlor, does not scruple to go up stairs in search of her. The other day he went through half a dozen rooms without seeing anybody, and at last came to the fair one's own chamber, but found the door locked.

"Are you in there, Mary?" inquired he, with a tender voice.

"Bless my heart, Charles, is it you! go away you scamp, you can't get in!" cried the lady, in great terpidation.

"I must, Mary," said the young gentleman giving the door a shove, which threatened to break away all fastenings.

"For Heaven's sake, Charles!" screamed the lady, now in the last stage of terror, "go away this instant, I'm—

"You're what?"

"I'm a model!" shrieked the lady.

☞At Haverhill, Mass., twenty-five persons with certain machinery, produce six hundred pairs of baby shoes daily. All the stitching is done by sewing machines run by steam—a combination of two great mechanical inventions.—Every operation, except fitting the shoe to the last, even the final polishing and cutting the pegs out of the inside to prevent them from hurting the foot, is performed by machinery. One of the greatest curiosities is the pegging machine, which inserts the awl, cuts out the pegs from a strip of wood, and drives them in, all at one operation, and so rapidly that it will peg two rows around the sole of a shoe in twenty seconds. The facilities in this manufactory are such that the raw calf skin and sole leather can be taken in at the basement of the building and in half an hour turned out in the form of a complete pair of shoes!

ANOTHER OLD SOLDIER GONE.—Mr. John Ludwig, an old soldier of the war of 1812, says the Easton Times, was buried with military honors on Monday afternoon a week. His remains were accompanied to their final resting place by detachments from each of our volunteer companies, the Easton Beneficial Society, and the citizens generally. Deceased was a private in Captain Nungesser's company, which marched from this place to Marcus Hook during the war of 1812, but was never called into action.

Must have married young.—In the Paris Court of Correctional Police, recently, a lady, by no means young, advanced coquettishly to the witness stand to give her testimony. What is your name? Virginie Loustatot. Your age? Twenty five. [Exclamations of incredulity from the audience.] The lady's evidence being taken, she regained her place, still coquettishly bridling, and the next witness was introduced. This one was a full-grown young man. Your name? said the Judge. Isadore Loustatot. Your age?—Twenty seven years. Are you a relative of the last witness? I am her son. Thunder! murmured the Magistrate; your mother must have married very young.

☞Two little niggers were playing in a cornfield when one of them exclaimed:

"Lordee! Pete, I sees a whoppin' big toad!"

"Whar 'um 'e? Sam, I can't see 'im."

"Why thar—right thar! Whar am yer eyes, nigger?"

"Den hit 'im wid de hoe."

Sam whaled away and brought Pete all up standing on one leg.

"Why, you dratted fool nigger, dat was my foot, and I seed 'im all de time."

☞Mouths—an instrument to some people of rendering ideas audible, and to others of rendering victuals invisible.

☞A Yankee says that prejudices against color are very natural, and yet the prettiest girl he ever knew was Olive Brown.

☞When you negotiate for a house having all the modern improvements, you will generally find that a mortgage is on one of them.

☞"Among all my boys," said an old man, "I never had but one boy who took after me, and that was my son, Aaron, who took after me with a club."

☞The earth is a tender and kind mother to the husbandman; yet, at one season, he always harrows her bosom, and at another plucks her ears.

☞Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

☞Serpents they say, have power to charm. Eve probably learned the art in her famous interview with the serpent in the garden, and taught it to her daughters, and so womankind are charming.

☞Jerrold was enjoying a drive one day with a jovial spendthrift. "Well, Jerrold," said the driver of a very fine pair of grays, "what do you think of my grays?" "To tell you the truth," said Jerrold, "I was just thinking of your duns!"

☞To kill bed-bugs—tie them by the hind legs and then make mouths at them until you get them into convulsions, after which crawl around on their blind side and stone them to death.

☞A lady, at her marriage, requested the clergyman to give out to be sung by the choir, the hymn commencing:

This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY : : : : : : : MAR. 8, 1861.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

Inauguration of Lincoln.

The new President was installed in office, in the usual form, on Monday last. Good order prevailed during the continuance of the ceremonies, and not one of all the Black Republicans present, suffered from poisoned meat, or the stiletto of the assassin. With all the turbulence aroused throughout the country by the election of Lincoln, his opponents have not yet quite arrived at that pitch of insane malevolence which attempted to destroy the life of Mr. BUCHANAN, by the poisoning of the National Hotel. After all the cowardly fears of the new President and the "tues and feathers" preparation of the military at Washington, Abraham Lincoln has been suffered to put on the Presidential robes, without a scratch or a hurt, or even an insulting word. The people of the South desire nothing more than their Constitutional rights, and they do not demand the death of Mr. Lincoln as one of these. And this leads us to remark that Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address (for which we cannot find room in this issue) does not propose any plan of Constitutional settlement by which the rights of the Southern people would be protected against the attacks of Northern fanaticism. He refuses to endorse the Crittenden plan, the Border State plan, the Etheridge plan, or even the Peace Conference plan, suggested and adopted by members of his own party. He proposes no remedy for the wasting disease that is sapping the vitals of the Union. It is true he would be satisfied with the calling of a National Convention, but Mr. Lincoln well knows that such a body could not be assembled until it would be too late to save the country. The uncompromising attitude of the new President, the composition of his cabinet by the exclusion of Bell and Gilmer and the selection of Chase and Blair, and the rejection of every plan of compromise by his friends in Congress, will operate to drive Maryland and Virginia out of the Union in thirty days. This is no idle prediction, and mark our word, if this Republican administration does not very soon make some movement looking to a peaceful settlement of its difficulties with the South, there will be more states in rebellion against it than those whose fundamental law recognises the institution of slavery. The people will not suffer any party to bring disgrace and ruin upon the country, merely to enable it to carry its philosophical abstractions into practice. If the Constitution is to be overridden by the Chicago Platform, if business and trade are to be prostrated, internal peace and domestic tranquility sacrificed, and dictatorships given to military chieftains, simply because this Republican Administration is unwilling to yield to a fair and honorable compromise with the South, then we are for revolution, peaceful if it can be, forcible if it must. Let justice be done to those Southern States who with the hope of a compromise, have refused to join in the rash secession of their neighbors.—Let them be met fairly, and in a brotherly spirit, or the people of their sister state, the steady and true-hearted yeomen of Pennsylvania, will rise in their might, and in the name of the Great Jehovah, hurl from power and existence a party that has perverted the Constitution, poisoned the minds of the people with fanatical prejudice, and by polluting the pulpit, erected a stumbling-block to Christianity itself.

The New Cabinet.

The rumor noticed in our last, that John Bell was to be a member of Lincoln's Cabinet, proves untrue. Mr. Bell was not offered, nor did he desire, the appointment. There was a tremendous war between the Cameronians and Chase-ites for the Treasury Department, which resulted in the discomfiture of the former.—Pennsylvania is insulted and outraged in having a *free-trader*, Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, placed at the head of the Treasury. Mr. Lincoln might as well have re-instated Howell Cobb. Gen. Cameron, after much persuasion, consented to accept the Department of War.—The Cabinet is composed of a majority of radicals, and will be opposed to any and all of the Compromises suggested by the Border States.—It is constituted as follows :

Secretary of State, W. H. Seward, N. Y.
Secretary of the Treasury, S. P. Chase, O.
Secretary of War, Simon Cameron, Pa.
Secretary of the Navy, Caleb B. Smith, Ind.
Secretary of the Interior, Mont. Blair, Md.
P. M. General, Gideon Welles, Ct.
Att'y. General, Edward Bates, Mo.

Consolatory.

Mr Lincoln holds the following language in his Inaugural :

"While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years."

Consoling, truly ! "Honest Old Abe" advises the dear people not to be afraid, for "no Administration (no, not even his own) can seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years!" The boot is on the other leg now. When Buchanan was in office, Abraham and his compeers were incessantly engaged in calling upon the people for God's sake to "come up to the polls and rebuke the rotten and corrupt administration of James Buchanan," which was driving the country to ruin and destruction. How flatly this honest Republican gives the lie to all the Anti-Administration electioneering schemes, upon which he himself was elevated to office !

THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN.—It gives us pleasure to be able to commend the course of this able Democratic journal with regard to the troubles which at present agitate and distract the public mind of the nation. If any of our readers desire a good Philadelphia Morning paper, we advise them to subscribe for the *Pennsylvanian*. It contains full telegraphic reports of the latest news, foreign and domestic, and its city columns are always authentic and reliable. The *Weekly Pennsylvanian* is a large and well-printed sheet, filled with literary, political and miscellaneous matter, and is as good a family paper as is published anywhere. Address JOHN H. BRIMMER, Published, 108 South Third St., Philadelphia.

☞ Let the Democrats and conservatives throughout the country, elect good election officers, as amendments to the Constitution may be brought before the people to be voted upon during the coming year. Vote for no Administration Republican. Let Compromise be the watchword !

Local and Miscellaneous.

. . . SUICIDE.—We are informed of an exceedingly distressing case of self-destruction which happened a few days since in St. Clair township in this county. Mr. John Snowberger, a citizen of good repute, was found shot through the lungs, having inflicted the wound, as he himself confessed, by screwing a loaded rifle in a vice, placing the muzzle against his breast and discharging the piece with a string tied to the trigger. Mr. Snowberger lived a day, or so, after the commission of the fatal act, and we believe, gave as the reason for his self-violence, some disappointment in regard to the purchase, or possession, of a farm. Sad illusion ! We can but pity him, the

"One more unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Rashly importunate,
Gone to his death."

. . . The Directors of the Poor, with the best intentions in the world, have *cut down* the reports of the Treasurer and Steward of the Poor House, as will be seen by reference to our advertising columns. Economy in the management of public affairs, is always commendable, and we cordially approve of the spirit in which this curtailment was made. We give notice, however, once for all, that as our liberal *reductions* in charges for the county advertising heretofore made, do not seem to be appreciated, we intend hereafter to charge *by the square* for all such advertising, and *for table* and *figure* work whenever such is required, as it is our legal right to do.

. . . The United States Senate continued in session until after daylight on the fourth of March. The Peace Conference resolutions were voted upon and rejected : yeas 7, nays 28 ; the Republicans voting almost unanimously against them. The Crittenden resolutions were then also rejected, yeas 19, nays 20.—The very fiend of discord seems to have entered into our national councils. We can expect nothing [illegible] trouble and difficulty.

. . . Several persons have lately been committed to jail on the charge of stealing wheat. It seems that people will have bread, no matter how hard the times may be.

. . . We have several thousand dollars outstanding for subscription, &c., which we intend, no Providence preventing, to collect by next Court. We must have our money, and cannot have any further delay. All persons whose subscription dates from the first of August last, are hereby notified that after this date, $1.50 will not be received as payment in full for the *present* year's subscription, as the time allowed for advance payment has expired. Friends, let our appeal not be in vain ! If you cannot pay immediately, be ready for us by next Court.

. . . Democrats ! Remember the election for township and local officers, on Friday, the 15th inst. Attend to the interests of your organization, for if the country is to be saved, the Democratic party must rally to do it !

A Northern Disunionist on Record.

The fact that Senators Chandler and Bingham, of Michigan, had telegraphed and afterwards written to Governor Blair, of that State, desiring him, if possible, to have the Legislature reconsider its refusal to appoint Commissioners to the Peace Conference at Washington, and suggesting themselves as proper candidates for the appointment has already been stated.—The Governor, it appears, has abused the confidence reposed in him by allowing the modest and patriotic correspondence of these gentlemen to be made public. Both letters appear in the Detroit *Free Press* ; both are to the same effect. That of Senator Chandler being the briefest and most pointed of the two, we publish it below :—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

"*My Dear Governor* : Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right, and they were wrong ; that no Republican State should have sent delegates but they are here and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us, for God's sake, to come to their rescue and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send *stiff backed* men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates.

"Truly your friend,
"Z. CHANDLER.

"His Excellency Austin Blair.

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think *that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood letting this Union will not in my estimation, beworth a rush.*

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

FINAL ACTION OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PASSAGE OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Probable failure of the Peace Propositions.

The Peace Conference at Washington on Thursday adopted the modified Guthrie plan of adjustment, as published below. The vote stood nine to eight, New York, Kansas, Indiana and Missouri not voting. The Conference ordered that engrossed copies of the adjustment be sent to both Houses of Congress, and then adjourned *sine die*.

To the Congress of the United States :—The Convention, assembled upon the invitation of the State of Virginia, to adjust the unhappy differences which now disturb the peace of the Union, and threaten its continuance, make known to the Congress of the United States that their body convened in the city of Washington, on the 4th inst., and continued in session until the 27th.

There were in body when action was taken upon that which is here submitted, one hundred and thirty-three commissioners, representing the following States : Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Kansas.

They have approved what is herewith submitted, and respectfully request that your honorable body will submit it to Conventions in the States, as article thirteen of amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Attest :

J. HENRY PULESTON, Sec'y.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

SEC. 1. In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory South of that line *the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists shall not be changed.* Nor shall any law be passed by Congress or the territorial legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of the Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation. *But the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance, in the federal courts according to the common law.*—When any territory, north or South of said line with such boundary as Congress may prescribe shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of such State may provide.

SEC. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States, except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation ; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty, unless the votes of a majority of all the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-third majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

SEC. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control within any State or Territory of the United States, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the content of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation ; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit representatives and others from bringing with them to the city of Washington, retaining and taking away, persons so bound to labor ; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized ; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation, by land, sea, or river, of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage ; and the right during transportation of touching at ports, shores and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation on persons bound to labor than on land.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5. The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited, and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor, into the United States and territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

SEC. 6. The first, third and fifth sections together with this section six of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitives from labor, in all cases where the Marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of the several States.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS IN THE SENATE.—The propositions for an adjustment of the national difficulties adopted by the Peace Congress were laid before the Senate on Wednesday, and on motion of Mr. Crittenden, referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Seward, Thompson and Trumbull, with instructions to report at 1 o'clock next day.

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden presented the report of the Committee, recommending the adoption of the propositions of the Peace Conference. Messrs. Seward and Trumbull, however forming a minority of the Committee, did not join in that recommendation, but proposed instead a resolution inviting the States to take into consideration the propriety of calling a convention for proposing amendments to the constitution, and to express their will on the subject to Congress. Mr. Doolittle stated that he should, at the proper time, offer a proviso to the first section of the proposition of the Peace Congress, affirming that no State shall have power to secede from the Union, and that the constitution shall be the supreme law of the land. The joint resolution and the proviso embrace the main points of the Republican adjustment, presented to the Peace Congress by Mr. Tuck, of New Hampshire. At one o'clock the Senate, by a vote of 26 against 23—the Republicans all voting in the negative, except Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, and Mr. Cameron absent—took up the proposition of the Peace Congress. Mr. Hale objected to its second reading, and after some discussion the subject was laid over, and made the special order for half-past twelve o'clock Friday.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.—A dispatch to the New York *Herald* of yesterday, says the programme of the Peace Congress is almost hopelessly lost. The select committee of the Senate reported on Thursday, but Mr. Hale, on behalf of the Republican Senators, insisted on the rules, and prevented the reading of the resolutions. Mr. Bigler introduced a resolution to suspend this rule, so far as relates to resolutions and bills providing for amendment to the Constitution. Unless Mr. Bigler's resolution prevails, final action will be impossible.

Much indignation is manifested at the factious course of the Republican Senators. All is confusion and gloom. Nothing can save the country but to take the sense of the people to instruct the next Congress, provided by Mr. Seward proposition for a Convention of the States, but everybody knows Congress has no control of that subject and could only express the opinion of Congress for the benefit of the people.—Mr. Bigler, on the other hand, proposes to take the opinion of the people for the benefit of Congress, which is far more sensible.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED.—The House of Representatives on Monday agreed to all of the Senate's amendments to the Tariff bill, except that imposing a tax on tea and coffee, which was rejected. The bill was then referred to a Committee of Conference—Messrs. Bigler, Simmons and Hunter, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Sherman, Phelps and Morehead, on the part of the House. After consultation, the Committee of the Senate receded from the amendment in dispute. The report was adopted in both Houses on Wednesday, and the bill is now, by the President's signature, a law.

A String of Pearls.

For the benefit of the Republican *literati* we have collected and now publish a few of the choicest literary *morceaus* that fell from the eloquent lips of Honest Old Abe. In order to appreciate the pearl drops one must have a very refined and classic taste, or be an applicant for some office in the gift of the President elect !—Let an admiring world read and wonder at the genius that emitted these sparkling coruscations:

When I get to Indianapolis I expect to make [illegible]

I take your response as the most reliable evidence that it may be so, along with other evidence, trusting that the good sense of the American people, on all sides of all rivers in America, under the Providence of God, who has never deserted us, that we shall again be brethren, forgetting all parties—ignoring all parties.—*Lincoln at Cincinnati.*

Whatever is calculated to advance the condition of the honest, struggling laboring man, so far as my judgment will enable me to judge of a correct thing, I am for that thing.—*Ditto.*

Will some of our Republican friends parse the two last paragraphs ?

Fellow-citizens, what I have said I have said altogether extemporaneously, and I will now come to a close.—*Lincoln at Columbus, Ohio.*

He had intended to say a few words to the people of Pittsburgh, the greatest manufacturing city of the United States, upon such matters as he believed they desired to hear ; but as he had adopted the plan of holding his tongue for the most part, since his election, he had, perhaps, better now hold his tongue.—*Lincoln at Pittsburgh.*

In plain words there is no real crisis, except an artificial one.—*Ditto.*

The tariff is to the government what meal is to the family. * * * I must confess that I do not understand the subject in all its various bearings ; but I do promise you that I will give it my closest attention, and endeavor to comprehend it more fully.—*Ditto.*

If a bar of iron got out of the mines of England, and a bar of iron taken from the mines of Pennsylvania, be produced at the same cost, it follows that if the English bar be shipped from Manchester to Pittsburgh, and the American bar from Pittsburgh to Manchester, the cost of carriage is appreciably [Laughter.] —*Ditto.*

Very convincing truly ! No wonder the people "laughed."

I have appeared here simply to thank you heartily for this noble reception—to see you and allow you to see me. I am sure, that at least as regards the ladies, I have the best of the bargain in the sight.—*Lincoln at Syracuse, New York*

Well, those ladies must have felt highly flattered ! Old Abe thought, perhaps they were better looking than he is, but was "not sure" of that ! What a compliment !

I presume that in the course through which I shall have to repeat somewhat, and I will only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.—*Lincoln at Albany.*

The reception you have given me this day is given to me personally it should not be so, but as the representative for the time being of the majority of the nation.—*Ditto.*

"I do not say that in the recent election the people did the worst thing that could have been done."—*Lincoln at Poughkeepsie.*

In this last remark the people of the country fully agree with Mr. Lincoln.

These "orient pearls at random" shot from the lips of old Abe, says the Indianapolis *State Sentinel*, stamp him no less as a statesman of profound thought and deep study, than as a Scholar of classic eloquence and thorough acquaintance with English language ! How chastely and beautifully he expresses his thoughts ! With what grace and elegance he plays the orator ! And this is the man elevated by the American people to the place once filled by Washington, Jefferson, the Adamses, Madison ! Alas ! how are the mighty fallen !

The Insufficiency of the Plan of the Peace Conference.

The great object of every patriot is to remove from the political arena all distracting and disturbing questions, to heal dissensions, restore alienated affections, and bind the inhabitants of the various sections of our country, with new bonds, in their ancient brotherhood. In other words, that object is to save the Union, and to re-inaugurate the era of good feeling.

This can only be accomplished by a ready and cheerful agreement upon some full, sufficient, and final plan of settlement. Every plan that falls short of this, is only a failure. It is worse than a failure, for it will increase distrust and acrimony of feeling. Several such failures will infallibly terminate negotiation in an abrupt manner, disgust the border States, and drive them into secession.

The manner in which the Republican leaders and managers have acted in regard to the matter of adjustment, has been as disgraceful to them as it has been dangerous to the country.

They first denied the necessity of it, and then when forced to acknowledge that necessity, approached it in the base spirit of the horse jockey, or the huckering haberdasher. Their language to the complaining States of the South was, "We are not disposed to give you any thing, but if we must, why, what is the least you'll take ? Now be moderate, or you'll miss a bargain. We are determined to get as much and yield as little as possible. Many of our people are violently opposed to yielding an inch, and so if you demand much, you will break off the trade, and we'll have to fight it out."

This is the base, trading spirit in which the grave question of a nation's salvation has been met by the Republican managers in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Peace Conference, and in the State Legislatures. They have dealt as if they were dealing in trinkets, in cast off clothes, or in some other article of little or no value.

From the 6th of November, that unlucky day that inaugurated Black Republican ascendancy, up to this hour—four months—have these men been huckstering, higgling, chaffering. In the meantime a new Confederacy of six disgusted States (very soon there will be eight,) has sprung up. The border slave States are alone left to us,. They demand a just, full and final settlement, or else will very soon leave us and yet the Republicans still persevere in that same wretched chaffering which cost us the cotton States.

Of all the plans thus far proposed, the Crittenden plan (including future Territory) is the one that has hit popular favor. The masses North and South have rallied to it. The public mind has fixed upon it as the plan to be adopted.

Virginia, in calling the Peace Conference, threw before it that plan with some essential amendments, one of which was to the effect that negroes shall not become citizens and shall not vote for Federal officers. The Peace Conference disregarding the terms of Virginia's invitation, very uncerimoniously and summarily threw the Crittenden plan under the table. It then set to work to hatch a substitute for it, and after three weeks' incubation, and by a "snap judgment" against the New York delegates, presented us with the plan now submitted [illegible] from the mountain.

Is this plan acceptable ? Unhesitatingly, we say, no. It was not the choice even of the Convention. A majority of the delegates were against it. The radical wing of the Republican party is violently opposed to it. Seward even, whose conservatism is the theme of senseless declamation, and baseless expectation, who speaks in oracles that bear any and every interpretation—Seward even has taken ground against it. In order to avoid misrepresenting him, we take the pains to give the following extract from the proceedings of the Senate on Thursday last :—

"By general consent, Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee on the proposition adopted by the Peace Convention, offered a report recommending the adoption of the proposition.

Mr. Seward, of New York, said the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Trumbull,) and himself, formed the minority on that Committee, and wished to submit a substitute as the minority report ; but the majority held that they were not competent to do so. He asked leave to submit a joint resolution in his own name, in which the Senator from Illinois concurs, as follows :

WHEREAS, The Legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois, and New Jersey, have applied to Congress to call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution : Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the other States be invited to take the matter into consideration, and express their will on the subject to Congress, in pursuance of the fifth article of the Constitution.

It thus appears that the mighty *conservative* (?) Seward rejects this offering, and takes the occasion to make an approach towards a practical application of the sentiments of his late speech in regard to calling a convention of the States to *consider* amendments to the Constitution, "after these eccentric secession movements" shall subside—"say in one, two or three years."

That's the way in which Mr. Lincoln's Premier takes the plan of the Peace Conference.—As for Congress, it will doubtless pass it by in disdain. But will this plan satisfy the South ? The cotton States will spit upon it, and if the border States shall be satisfied with it, then will they resemble a child pleased with a rattle. If this thing satisfies them, then, indeed, are they easily satisfied—then they have put the country to much trouble and much distress for no purpose. Their excitement, their agitation, have been useless and absurd. They have been—

"Like ocean into tempests tossed,
To waft a feather, or to drown a fly."

No, this abortion will not satisfy the border States. It may, and doubtless will, satisfy those who want to curry favor with Lincoln in order to *get office*, or those old, broken-down federal hacks, whose only aim is to raise up opposition to the Democracy ; but it will satisfy no others in the border States. The likelihood is, that it will excite only disappointment and disgust. The Virginia Convention is still in session, and we will soon learn in what manner she will receive this plan—the illegitimate birth of the Peace Conference.—*Pennsylvanian.*

DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.—The diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are every year carried to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge Consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS each week and disease of any kind is impossible. Consumption and Lung difficulties always arise from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells by bad blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter ; and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river leaving these elements of fertility in its course, causes the before barren waste to bloom with flowers an fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health and bloom with unfading beauty.

JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS ARE SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

—MARRIED—

HARDMAN—WILLISON.—In Centreville, Bedford county, on Thursday the 21st of February, 1861, by Jacob B. Anderson, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hardman, of Richland county, Ohio, to Miss Mary Willison, of Allegheny county, Md.

FISHER—BAILEY.—On the 21st ult., in Champaign city, Ill, by the Rev. W. Munhall, Mr. E. M. Fisher, of Bedford, to Miss Kate Bailey, formerly of Somerset co., Pa.

BOILS—FOSTER.—On the evening of 24th ult., at the residence of the Justice, in Evansville, by Lemuel Evans, Esq., Mr. David Boils, of Antestown Blair co., to Miss Wealthy Foster, of Bedford co., Pa.

WATKINS—FIGARD.—On the evening of 7th Feb., at the same place, by the same, Mr. Reese Watkins, of Bedford co., to Miss Abigail Figard, of Huntingdon co., Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money which came to the hands of Samuel Carn, Esq., late deceased, as trustee to sell the real estate of Simon Claar, dec'd., and afterwards as guardian of the minor children of said Simon Claar, and now to be accounted for by O. E. Shannon, administrator, C. T. A., of said Samuel Carn, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, the 21st day of March, 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested are invited to attend.

JOHN P. REED,
March 8. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Solomon Williams, Adm'r. of the Estate of Levi Clark dec'd., to those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
March 8. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE GROVE, West Providence,
JOHN L. GROVE Monroe,
March 8, 1861. Administrators.

SELECT SCHOOL.

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a "SELECT SCHOOL," commencing Monday April 8th, and continue four months. A Normal Class will also be formed. Having himself passed through a full course in the State Normal, and employing none but efficient assistants, he feels warranted in insuring satisfaction. Pupils of all grades will be received. Teachers throughout the county may find it to their advantage to apply soon.—Terms moderate. Apply to

A. N. RAUB,
Principal of the "Bedford Union School."
March 8th, '61.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned, appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in hands of Job Mann, Administrator of Mrs. Sophia Morrison, dec'd., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 4th day of April, next, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 9, 1861. Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.—

Henry Earnest, vs. Hannah Earnest. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned, appointed commissioner to take testimony, &c., in the above case, will attend to his duties, on the 31 day of April, next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8. Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Michael Wheeling vs. Julianna Wheeling. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce.

The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case to take testimony, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 5th day of April, next, at which time all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8. Commissioner.

SPRING ELECTION.

The Democrats of Bedford Borough, and all others opposed to the No-Compromise doctrine of the present Republican Administration, are requested to meet at the Court House, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of nominating a Borough Ticket, to be voted for at the ensuing Spring Election.

MANY CONSERVATIVES.
Mach 8th.

LAST NOTICE.

The Books of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon desirous of saving costs, must call & settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting without respect to persons.

JOHN P. REED.
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

ATTENTION, BEDFORD RIFLEMEN !

You will meet for parade in Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in full Winter Uniform (with Plume.) By order of the Captain.

GEORGE STIFFLER, O. S.
March 8, 1861.

STATEMENT AND REPORT.

OF WILLIAM LEARY, STEWARD OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYNENT OF BEDFORD CO., FROM THE FIRST OF JANUARY, A. D., 1860, TILL THE FIRST OF JANUARY, A. D., 1861.

DR.

1860. Jan'y. 1. To Balance on settlement	$8 24½	
Am't. received from sundry persons,	34 12	
	42 36½	
Balance due Steward, Jan. 1st. 1861	19 82½	
	62 19	

CR.

By amount paid sundry persons	62 19

Statement of Poor House Mill from January 1st, 1860, till January 1st 1861.

DR.

Amount of Grain brought in as per monthly Reports,

	Wheat	Rye	Corn
	293	255	56
Bo't of Sundry Persons,	196	"	"
Amounts,	489	255	56
	B. Wheat	Mixt're.	
	37½	50½	
Bo't. of sundry persons	"	"	
Amounts,	37½	50½	

CR.

By amount of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash and on accounts, &c.,

	Wheat	Rye	Corn
Use of P. H., &c.,	415	193	27
Sold to sundry persons	26	16	6
Amounts	441	209	33
Remaining in Mill	48	46	23
Whole amount,	489	255	56
	B. Wheat	Mix't.	
Use of P. H., &c.,	13½	26	
Sold sundry persons	15		
	28½	26	
Remaining in Mill	9	24½	
Whole amount	37½	50½	

LIST OF PAUPERS admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month, and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out-door paupers supported by the Institution, from the 1st of January, 1860, till 1st of January, 1861.

1860.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Escaped.	Deaths.
January,	8			1
February,	10	1		1
March,	1	3		
April,	6	1	1	
May,	3	8		
June,	5	1		
July,		3		1
August,	2	2		
September,	1			
October,		5		1
November,	2			
December,	1			
Total,	39	24	1	4

1860.	Births.	Children bound out.	Males Remaining.	Females Remaining.
January,	1		24	29
February,	4		30	32
March,			27	33
April,			24	34
May,			21	32
June,			23	34
July,			20	33
August,			20	33
September,			21	33
October,			17	31
November,			18	32
December,			19	32
Total,	2		264	388

Making an average of 54½ per month, of whom 2 are colored, 2 blind, 8 insane, and 1 confined to bed. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above.—525 wayfaring paupers were provided with board and lodging.

PRODUCE OF THE FARM AND GARDEN.

38 Tons of Hay,
12 Loads of Cornfodder,
350 Bushels ears of Corn,
125 Bushels of Oats,
63 Bushels of Rye,
26 Bushels of Buckwheat,
350 Bushels of Potatoes,
3 Bushels of Beans,
2500 Heads of Cabbage,
8 Barrels Cucumber Pickles,
18 Bushels of Large Onions,
2 Bushels of Small Onions,
3 Loads of Sweet Pumpkins,
12 Bushels of Tomatoes,
8 Bushels of Beets,
3675 Pounds of Pork,
442 Pounds of Beef,
407 Pounds of Veal,
540 Pounds of Lard,
346 Pounds of Butter,
1 Beef Hide,
6 Calf Skins,
11 Barrels Soap.

STOCK ON FARM.

2 Head of Horses,
7 Cows,
2 Heifers,
1 Bull,
21 Head of Hogs,
66 Sheep.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED BY MATRON.

73 Shirts, 41 pair of pants, 31 chimeses, 39 women's dresses, 4 children's dresses, 16 sheets, 16 comforts, 9 women's sacks, 33 aprons, 15 pair of women's stockings, 4 sunbonnets, 5 caps, 6 quilted skirts, 5 hoods, 7 pair of men's socks, 8 round jackets, 8 vests, 3 table-cloths, 15 towels, 12 bed-ticks, 7 bolsters, 4 pillow-slips, 2 shrouds, 5 pair of drawers.

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the above account, statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of said Poor and House of employment from the 1st day of January, 1860, till the 1st day of January 1861, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of January, A. D., 1861.

JOHN AMOS,
JOHN KEMERY,
JNO. S. BRUMBAUGH,
Directors.

ATTEST:
Thomas R. Gettys, Clerk.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE POOR AND HOUSE OF EMPLOYMENT OF BEDFORD COUNTY FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 1st, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE BLYMIRE, Treas'r.

DR.

To cash rec'd from Collectors	$1543.94
Thos. Ritchey, Error in settlement	41.00
Mary Oiler, pd. W. S. Fluck,	50.00
Constable McCreary, Fines	4.00
	$1644.94½
Balance due county	415.99½
	$4228.95½

CR.

By am't. paid out on sundry checks as follows, viz.	
Officer's salary,	$218.19
Wm Moorhead, (late Steward)	85.15
Advertising,	176.75½
Repairing Mill,	299.87
Beef, Pork &c,	323.08½
Hardware & castings,	102.39½
Building purposes,	318.64½
Cows & Hogs,	46.02
Relief &c of out door Paupers	158.68½
Grain,	507.32
Merchandise &c,	709.06½
Removal of Paupers,	69.56
Issuing orders for removal of paupers	36.65
Am't. overpaid on duplicates,	34.91
E. L. Anderson & S. Barnhart wheat ⅛ in mill,	59.05
Buckwheat Huller,	76.85
Miscellaneous checks,	434.74
Due treasurer on last settlement,	47.05
G. Lysinger, bal. on settlement of acc't.	$57.13
D. Fletcher, salary as Auditor for 1860,	5.00
Percentage allowed collectors,	226.26½
Exonerations, do	169.18
Uncurrent money,	10.00
Treasurer's salary,	40.00
Auditors' & clerks, "	20.00
Stationary,	5.00
	$4228.95½
Amount due from collectors,	$3643.79

For want of proper vouchers for sundry checks and part of checks paid by the treasurer, $477.77½ was not received by the Auditors, which will account for the above Balance due the County.

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford County, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of Geo., Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due the county of $415.99½.

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of January, A. D. 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

ATTEST:
T. R. GETTYS, Clerk.
March. 8, 1861.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT, FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

Is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of Whiskers or a Mustache, in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure baldness and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn red or towy hair dark, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "Onguent" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers, or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it by mail (direct) securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c., 21 William Street, N. Y.
March 8.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber upon the estate of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of E. Providence tp., dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JOHN W. SAMS,
[mar. 8.] Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Geo. Ritchey, late of Union Township dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. LEVI RITCHEY,
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 22d, '61.

FRESH & GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS!
FRESH & GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS!

WM. HARTLEY HAS JUST RECEIVED
100 DOZEN PAPERS
100 DOZEN PAPERS

of Dreer's celebrated Fresh Philadelphia Garden Seeds,

EVERY PAPER WARRANTED

Peas and Beans by the quart, peck, or paper.
NO STORE TRASH KEPT, NOR SOLD.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to examine the exceptions, filed to the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Committee of George Ow, a lunatic, and to report the facts will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
March 8. Auditor.

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES AND OFFICERS OF ELECTIONS.

BY the Act of Assembly, approved June 21, 1839, (Pamph. Laws, p. 376,) it is provided:

Section 2. That officers and other persons, holding and conducting such elections for Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, shall make true returns of such elections, which shall be handed by the Constable to the Prothonotary of the proper county, to be filed in his office.—And the said Prothonotary shall forthwith send a certified copy of such return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

And by the Act of April 13, 1859, (Pamph. Laws, p. 594)

Section 1. That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, within thirty days after the election, if he intends to accept said office, give notice thereof in writing, to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.

S. H. TATE, Prot.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber, adm'r., of the estate of Melchior Fisher, dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises in Harrison Township, on

SATURDAY, 23d MARCH NEXT,

the following real estate, viz: A tract of land situated in said Township late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Richard Knuff's heirs and Peter Watson on the East, the subscriber on the West, Fred'k. Turner and Knuff's heirs on the North, and John M. Smith and Peter Wertz on the South, containing 97 acres and 113 perches nett measure. About seventy acres of the land are cleared and under cultivation, six acres of which are meadow—the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a log dwelling house, log stable and other out buildings,—there is also a number of fruit trees on the place, and water which never fails, convenient to the house. The land is on Dry Ridge, and runs within a few rods of the Turnpike.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money to remain in the land for the use of the widow, one third in hand at the confirmation of the sale and the other third in two equal annual payments without interest.

DAVID MILLER
March 1st, '61. Adm'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE—

By virtue of Sundry writs of Vend Exponas to me directed there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on Saturday the 23d day of March, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a large two story log dwelling house, and double log Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Robison, John Cavender, and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William May.

Shff's. office Bedford, March 1st, '61. JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

ESTATE OF JACOB NICODEMUS, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodbury Township, in said county dec'd., and to report the facts to said Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, A. D., 1861, at one o'clock P. M., of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 1st, '61, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

A. C. James. vs. Wm. O'Neal } In Common Pleas of Bedford Co. No 17 Feb. T. 1861.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Def't., find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, 28th of March, 1861 at the office of Cessna and Shannon in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

JOHN PALMER,
March 1st, '61. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Florence Kramer use of John Cessna, Esq., Bryan Gardner & Co. vs. Alexander Reynolds } In the Common Pleas of Bedford co. No. 208 April T. 1860 Plu. Levari Facias No. 18 Feb'y, T. 1861.

Henry S. King

The undersigned appointed Auditor, to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Def't., find facts &c. will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday 29th of March 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 1st, '61. Auditor.

NOTICE.—

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence a school term of four months, on Monday, April 8th. By request he will form a Normal Class, and offers superior inducements to those who are qualifying themselves for the business of teaching. Terms moderate and will be given on application to him.

CHA'S. W. GREENE.
March 1st, '61. 3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber.—All persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM, Ex'r.,
Residing in Bedford Township.
March 1st, '61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Francis McGirr, late of Juniata Township, Bedford county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

OWEN McGIRR,
Administrator.
Feb. 15th, '61. Bedford Township.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upward of *TWELVE HUNDRED* young men from *TWENTY-EIGHT* different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, incfose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH,
Jan. 18, 1860. Pittsburg, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday, 15th March, next, his property at the "Turn," one mile below Bedford, containing about one hundred acres. This property is well and favorably located—is good land, with 60 acres under good fence, and has a water-power on it that is not surpassed by any in the county. It is at a point where a grist mill would command the custom of a large part of Snake Spring Valley, Friend's Cove, the "Dutch Corner," and Bedford and vicinity. It lies on both sides of the turnpike, where the Railroad, when made, must run within a few rods of the mill seat. The undersigned feels bound to sell, and a bargain can be had. Terms: One third in hand, and the balance in three payments, without interest. For particulars address Cessna & Shannon, Bedford, Pa., or

WM. CHENOWETH,
Jan. 25, 1861. Bedford, Pa

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY 23d MARCH, NEXT,

the following described real estate:

Purpart "A," containing 55 acres 56 perches nett, being the one third part thereof, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, Frederick Stoler and others.

Part "B," containing 47 acres and 123 perches, nett measure, adjoining lands of Sam'l. Burger, Jacob Working and others.

Purpart "C," containing 212 acres, nett measure, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, and

Purpart "D," containing 128 acres and 41 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Fred. Stoler, A. Eversole and others: all situated in Middle Woodbury Township, Bedford County.

Being the Real estate of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd., lately appraised under proceedings in Partition.

TERMS: One third at confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

AARON REED,
Feb 23, '61. 4t. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the Estate of Dr. M. L. Allison, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

N. B. I have appointed John S. Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg, to act for me in my absence, and all persons indebted to, or having claims against the Estate, can settle with him.

W. M. ALLISON.
Feb. 1, 1861. Administrator.

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED AT

MRS. S. E. POTTS',

A large assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS

of all kinds, handsome winter silks, French merinoes, all wool delaines,

BONNETS & RIBBONS,
BONNETS & RIBBONS

Flowers, Ruches, bonnet velvets—new style, handsome cloaks,

FUR CAPES,
FUR CAPES,

Also, a large assortment of victorines and muffs.
Nov. 2, '60.

PUBLIC SALE

of Valuable Personal property and Real Estate. There will be sold, at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Juniata Township, Bedford county, on THURSDAY, 14th MARCH, next, the following property viz: Eight head of Horses and Colts, Thirty head of Cows and young Cattle, Fifteen head of Hogs, also Breeding-sows and Pigs, One Broad-wheeled Wagon, also one two horse Wagon, Two Buggies and one Stave and Shingle Machine. ALSO, Cooking Stoves, Sleds and Horse Gears, Meat Cutters, Rifle Guns, and a variety of Farming Utensils and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M., of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by the undersigned. ALSO, at the same time and place, will be offered for sale, the valuable FARM and MILL PROPERTY, on which the Subscriber resides. Terms reasonable. Any person in want of a good property will do well to attend the Sale.

LEWIS N. FYAN.
Feb. 15th, '61.

LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.
May 18,'60.—1 yr.

GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!

Wishing to reduce our stock as low as possible by Spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS!
WINTER GOODS!
WINTER GOODS!

AT COST, FOR CASH.
AT COST, FOR CASH.
AT COST, FOR CASH.

Ready made Clothing at Half-Price.

☞ CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES. ☜

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 14, 1861.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article, at Dr. Harry's.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was induced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. I can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully, Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Erysipsas* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration of the uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newburry, Ala., writes: "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become sensitive to the weather, that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me: and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best thing can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the medical profession of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in Advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities or even families, even in it who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living testimony to their salutary virtues over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these diseases, and as they know, too, the efficacy of the remedy, it is not to be wondered at that the public should look with confidence to the use that it did have when such terrible diseases which have yielded so strongly upon the world to its control.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. B. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on Jan. 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

W. W. BRIM,
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. L. MORRIS
GEO. R. PEDDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

F. A. BAKER,
WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, *North Fourth St., Phil.*
May 18,'60.—1 yr.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Feb, 8, 1861. Administrator

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculous, Salt Rheum, Miscarriage, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description can be written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly reappeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very recent instances of this kind are related of persons suffering, emaciated victims of apparent consumption, sanguineous exhaustion, critical cases, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic affection to air and exercise for which the physicians has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating: and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dysentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addresse to

R. B Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
July 20th, '60.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S.,
NUNN'S & CLARK'S, AND A. B. GALE & CO'S.

MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S.
MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.
May 18,'60.—1 yr.

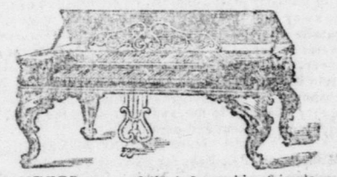
J. P. HUBER,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.

Also, Manufacturer and Importer of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.
May 18, 1860.—1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL,	JAMES M. WHITEY,
SAMUEL MOORE,	EDWARD A ADAMS,
WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN,	HENRY P. ATKINSON.

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,
LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.
May 18,'60.—1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA
May 18, 1860.—1yr.

JOHN O. JAMES,	ISAAC WELSH,	H. G. STERLING,
WM. C. KENT,	G. A. SMITH,	H. D. WELSH,
CHARLES SANTEE,	SAMUEL WHITE,	J. TOMLINSON.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.
May 18 '60.—1 yr.

D. BORDER,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citize of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied be can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils. &c. &c.

April 27, 185?

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GRANVILLE STOKES'

GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'

ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

Nov. 18,'60.-6 ms.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B. } Principals.
J. W. DICKERSON, }

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country.

The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room ent, and fuel, $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,

J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.

Oct. 12. 1860.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

BETWEEN

CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day. Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

NOTICE.—

All persons are hereby notified, not to interfere with, molest, or disturb, remove or take away one grey mare, harness, and wagon, a bagatelle table, and apparatus for manufacturing Mineral water, the bottles, boxes, barrels, machinery, tools and instruments, and every thing thereto belonging, now in the possession of John N. Munshower, in the Borough of Bedford. The above property belongs to me, and remains in his possession, by my consent and permission.

N. A. FILBER.

Mifflintown, Pa., Feb. 8th, '61.

STRAY BULL.—

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Hopewell tp., Bedford County, about the first day of November last, a red bull, with white face, both ears marked, supposed to be about 2 years and a half old. The owner is requested to prove his property and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

Feb. 22d. SAMUEL DAVIS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of Administration on the estate of Alfred S. Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CYRUS S. OVER,

Feb. 22d, '61.

SOMETHING NEW & USEFUL

CAN ALWAYS BE SEEN AT

HARTLEY'S.

Hartley has just received the finest assortment of Meat cutters and Stuffers ever brought to the county. He has a new article of cutter that excels all others, cheap and durable, also Butcher Knives by the hundred. Meat Saws, &c.,

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS

Brilliant, cheap and beautiful. Said to burn 2 hours for one cent, no smoke, no smell, no explosion, go to Hartley's and purchase before the prettiest are sold, and purchase a nice cheap light for the long winter nights.—Hartley also has

SPALDING'S LIQUID GLUE,

which should be in every house; it mends most everything.

HARDWARE BY THE TON,

Oil and Paints, of nearly every kind,
Iron, Nails and Glass,
Farm Implements and Machinery.
Satisfaction given to all reasonable persons.
Cash buyers wanted and favored.
Those who pay promptly and known to be reliable, may be credited 6 months.

Nov. 9, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,—

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operation, By Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through t number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and fated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work, will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, substract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result The calculator differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day, and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathemrtical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick work, of Stone and Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal and Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Liquids, of Circular, of Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers, Paper Hangers', and Upholsters', Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous Commercial Forms—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount of Equation of Payments and Partnership Accounts of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its application to Business, of Surfaces, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money. Price of a single Copy, in Cloth, 60 Cents, or two Copies for $1. 00. Bound in Pocket-book form, Morocco, $1.06 per copy.

ADDRESS:

M. M. ROHRER,

Box 1911 Philadelpaia P. O., Pa.

30, 1860.-6ms.

CALL AND SEE!!

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!!!

Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles, just received, and for sale cheap. at

H. C. REAMER'S

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!

THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, odorless and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S

Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

N. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA, } PROPRIETORS.
W. McVEY, }

Feb. 3, 1860

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT Of Kerosene Lamps and Shades, just received at

Oct. 2, 1860. HARRY'S.

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by

July 20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYstalized Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by

v20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M. at Dr. Harry's

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward, From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewel station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Pen'na. R. R. Co., Phil'a.
S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-car. horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted qual to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all inds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

JUDSON'S

Mountain Herb Pills.

ABOVE, we present you with a perfect likeness of Tezuco, a chief of a tribe of the strange Aztec Nation, that once ruled Mexico. You will find a full account of him and his people in our Pamphlets and Almanacs—to be had gratis, from the Agents for these Pills.

He Inventor and Manufacturer of "Judson's Mountain Herb Pills," has spent the greater part of his life in traveling, having visited nearly every country in the world. He spent over six years among the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and of Mexico, and it was thus that the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" were discovered. A very interestin account of his adventures there, you will find in our Almanac and Pamphlet.

It is an established fact, that all diseases arise from

IMPURE BLOOD!

The blood is the life! and when any foreign or unhealthy matter gets mixed with it, it is at once distributed to every organ of the body. Every nerve feels the poison, and all the vital organs quickly complain. The stomach will not digest the food perfectly. The liver ceases to secrete a sufficiency of bile. The action of the heart is weakened, and so the circulation is feeble. The lungs become clogged with the poisonous matter; hence, a cough—and all from a slight impurity at the fountain-head of life—the Blood! As if you had thrown some earth, for instance, in a pure spring, from which ran a tiny rivulet, in a few minutes the whole course of the stream becomes disturbed and discolored. As quickly does impure blood fly to every part, and leave its sting behind. All the passages become obstructed, and unless the obstruction is removed, the lamp of life soon dies out.

These pills not only purify the blood, but regenerate all the secretions of the body; they are, therefore, unrivalled as a

CURE FOR BILIOUS DISEASES,

Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, &c. This *Anti Bilious* Medicine expels from the blood the hidden seeds of disease, and renders all the fluids and secretions pure and fluent, clearing and resuscitating the vital organs.

Pleasant indeed, is it to us, that we are able to place within your reach a medicine like the "MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS" that will pass directly to the afflicted parts, through the blood and fluids of the body, and cause the sufferer to brighten with the flush of beauty and health.

Judson's Pills are the Best Remedy in existence for the following Complaints:

Bowel Complaints,	*Debility,*	*Inward Weakness,*
Coughs,	*Fever and Ague.*	*Liver Complaints,*
Colds,	*Female Complaints,*	*Lowness of Spirits,*
Chest Diseases,	*Headaches,*	*Piles,*
Costiveness,	*Indigestion,*	*Stone and Gravel,*
Dyspepsia,	*Influenza,*	*Secondary Symptoms.*
Diarrhœa,	*Inflammation,*	
Dropsy,		

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE!

Females who value health, should never be without these Pills. They purify the blood, remove obstructions of all kinds, cleanse the skin of all pimples and blotches, and bring the rich color of health to the pale cheek.

☞ The Plants and Herbs of which these Pills are made, were discovered in a very surprising way among the Texucans, a tribe of Aborigines in Mexico. Get the Almanac of our Agent, and you will read with delight, the very interesting account it contains of the "GREAT MEDICINE" of the Aztecs.

Observe.—The Mountain Herb Pills are put up in a Beautiful Wrapper. Each box contains 40 pills, and Retail at 25 cents per box. All genuine, have the signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., on each box.

B. L. JUDSON & Co,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 50 Leonard Street,

NEW YORK.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS. ☜

To be had at H. C. REAMER'S Drug and Book Store, Bedford, Pa.

Jan. 11, 1860.-1y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill, }
Bedford, Nov. 16. } JOHN NELSON.

FOR SALE,

OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned by Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot wheels and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,

Jan. 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

DISSOLUTION

OF PARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm of Reed & Minnich have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for settlement and collection; and all persons concerned desiring to save costs must call immediately and make settlement, as but little delay will be afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the CASH AND PRODUCE SYSTEM. He will do business on the SQUARE, so that he can sell goods at a CHEAPER RATE than ever; he does not wish to charge CASH and PROMPT customers with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore, Cash or Produce will govern his trade. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid NEW GOODS; they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits. Just opening and on hand

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS,
CLOTHING, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,

And all goods kept in a general store.

LADIES can here find all they want for dress o comfort.

GENTLEMEN need seek no further for their essentials.

Come and examine for yourselves, a ready welcome awaits you.

Nov. 9, 1860.

MORE NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

AT

A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and

EXAMINE THE PRICES,
EXAMINE THE PRICES.

Cash or prompt six month buyers may expect, and will be offered,

GREATER BARGAINS,
GREATER BARGAINS,

th an ever offered before. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED,
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

Oct. 26, 1860.

NEW WINTER GOODS,

AT THE CHEAP STORE

OF

OSTER & CARN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Just received a handsome line of new and fashionable

DRESS GOOD,

Shawls, Prints, Ginghams,
Sacking flannels in all colors,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Satinetts, Jeans, Ready-made Vests, Business and Over-Coats,
Hosiery, Gloves, Boots, Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Glass, China and Queensware, Groceries, Spices, &c.,
And everything NEW AND CHEAP.—

Being determined to adhere to the system of "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," we believe it will be to the interest of all to EXAMINE our Stock, before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

OSTER & CARN

Oct. 26,'60.

EMPLOYMENT.——

The undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity sel dom offered, and those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONANT & DRAKE,

31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.

Nov. 23d.3m

TO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by nging a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.)

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of. American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash ketties of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell now for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

CONFECTIONARY

AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.-1y.

FOR RENT —

The subscriber offers for rent the Store Room known as the "Kerns Stand," immediately opposite the store of N. Lyons & Sons, and lately occupied by J. & J. M. Shoemaker.—ALSO—the Dwelling House at present in the occupancy of W. M. Hall, Esq. Application should be made soon.

F. C. REAMER.

Dec. 21st.

SETTLE YOUR ACCOUNTS.—

Our published terms, as our friends will please bear in mind, require annual settlement of our accounts on the first of January of each year. Our books are now ready for such settlement, and we respectfully, but earnestly, request all who are indebted to us to come forward and arrange their accounts. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & Co.

Bedford, Jan. 1, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscriber residing in Schellsburg, Bedford county upon the last will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of St Clair Township, dec'd., he notifies all persons indected to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are tequested to present the same properly authenticared for settlement.

ABRAM B. BUNN,

Jan. 4th; '61. Executo.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate..

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler, will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

ACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL.

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence o Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

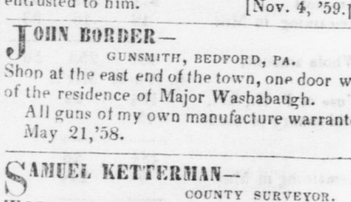
DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

H. L. GODBOLD,

TUNER & REPAIRE



of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, Rev. S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE,

OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,

Bedford, Pa.

WINCHESTER & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

—AND—

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,

Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House,

Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLE SALE BUYERS.

May 18,'60.-1 yr.

FALL TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,

No. 137 North Third Street,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.

May 18,'60.-

OSWEGO CORN STARCH, the best article, Dr. Harry's.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 11t,